



RURAL DISTRICT
OF
GLANFORD BRIGG
LINCOLNSHIRE

ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT
1938

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Rural District Council of Glanford Brigg

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

F. F. PARTRIDGE, J.P., Chairman of Council.
W. HUNT, J.P., C.C., Senior Vice-Chairman of Council.
EDGAR TAYLOR, Junior Vice-Chairman of Council.
A. S. PHILLIPSON, Chairman of Committee.

C. W. Beacock	G. H. Dishman	T. R. Stubbins
G. W. Brown	C. Gillatt	C. Tacy
J. W. Day	J. W. Hiles	G. Tong
F. Cavill	T. F. Raby	H. Todd
T. W. Dixon		

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Officers :—

Medical Officer of Health—
DR. F. J. O. KING.

Chief Sanitary & Housing Inspector—
GEORGE W. FOSTER, M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspectors—
R. S. BATCHFORD (Left 30th Sept., 1938)
E. H. KERRIDGE.
D. S. MOORE (Commenced 1st Dec., 1938)

Clerks—
J. WOOD, Senior Clerk
D. SLADDIN, Junior Clerk

Consulting Sanitary Officers—
Veterinary : W. W. LANG, M.R.C.V.S.
Sanitation : F. G. STUBBINS

GLANFORD BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Health Department,
Bridge Street,
Brigg.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Glanford Brigg.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Health Report for 1938. The arrangement of the subject-matter is in accordance with Circular 1728 (England) of the Ministry of Health.

The work of the Health Department has increased greatly during the year and new Legislation has added considerably to its responsibilities as well as causing a very increased amount of clerical work. The recent re-organisation of administration has justified amply the appointments made. It is pleasing to note in the County Medical Officer's Report — approval given to the Glanford Brigg Rural District Council in this respect.

I desire to express my thanks for the support given to myself and the other personnel of the Health Department by the Chairman and members of the Council in all matters reported to them during the year, also to officials of other departments for their co-operation.

Mr. G. W. Foster, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his assistant staff have worked with their usual zeal and contributed in no small measure to the results achieved during the year. The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is included in this Annual Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. O. KING.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Rural District of Glanford Brigg comprises an area of about 137,674 acres. The population at census 1931 was 28,177, in 1934 28,280. The district is bounded on the North and East by the River Humber, on the South by the Rural Districts of Gainsborough, Caistor, and Grimsby on the West by the River Trent. To the Glanford Brigg Rural Area was added in 1936 Winterton Urban Area, 3,818 acres, and Roxby and Risby Urban Area comprising 4,900 acres. Portion of the parish of Wrawby was removed from the Rural District (added to Brigg Urban District).

Two parallel ranges of hills cross the district running approximately North and South. They are called the Cliff and the Wolds. The former has an average elevation of 200 feet above datum. It is formed of oolite limestone. The latter running in a South Easterly direction from Barton-on-Humber and South Ferriby is much wider with an average width of 8 miles. The formation is chalk. The area west of the Cliff drains into the Trent. The valley between the Cliff and the Wolds is drained by the River Ancholme which reaches the Humber at Ferriby Sluice. East of the Wolds the streams drain into the Humber. The district is almost entirely agricultural but many of the population work in the adjacent Urban District of Scunthorpe engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel. Other industries are Beet Sugar manufacture, Ship Building, Artificial Manure manufacture, Poultry Food and Cement manufacture, Brick making, Refining of Crude Oil, Refining of Cane Sugar, etc.

Area of District in acres	....	....	....	137,674
Population 1934 (Registrar General)	....	....	....	28,280
Population 1938 (Registrar General)	....	....	....	30,500
Population 1931	....	....	....	28,177
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1932	....	....	....	7,128
No. of Families or separate occupiers	....	....	....	7,197
Rateable Value	....	....	....	£99,600
Sum represented by a penny rate	....	....	....	£415

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1938.

Live Births—Total 551 (males 276, females 265).

Legitimate, Total 524 (males 265, females 259).

Illegitimate, Total 27 (males 11, females 16).

Still Births—Total 20 (males 11, females 9).

Legitimate 20 (males 11, females 9).

Illegitimate, Nil.

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Births Live and Still), 36.29.

Birth Rate, 18.65.

Deaths—Total 324 (males 162, females 162).

Death Rate, 10.62.

No. of Women dying in childbirth (29 and 30 Registrar Generals Short List —1.

(a) From Sepsis, nil. (b) Other causes, 1.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 total Births—50.16. Legitimate 45.80 per 1,000 legitimate live births. Illegitimate 74 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Deaths from Measles, all ages, Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough, 1 male.

Deaths from Diarrhoea, Nil.

Deaths from Cancer, 39 (19 males, 20 females).

Remarks on the Vital Statistics.

The birth rate is higher than that of the previous year, 18.65 as compared with 15.95. The death rate is lower, 10.62 as compared with 11.35.

The deaths from Cancer have decreased in number, 39 as compared with 45.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.* There are district nurses at many of the larger villages, (e.g. Broughton, Barnetby, Kirton Lindsey, Goxhill, Worlaby, and Elsham) in the District. Some villages in the District secure the services of nurses living without the district, e.g., Wrawby, Redbourne, Cadney, etc.

(b) *For Infectious Disease.* Two nurses, one stationed at Louth and one at Lincoln. Their duty is to visit and nurse :—

- (1) Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough amongst children attending public elementary schools where no other nursing is available.
- (2) Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever and to carry out doctor's instructions for treatment and after-care.

Midwives.

The County Council has provided for the payment of 50% of the expenses of the District Nursing Associations, where the District Nurse acts as midwife. Twenty-four associations are thus subsidised. The number of midwives practising in the Glanford Brigg District is 21. Six of these are subsidised by the County Council.

Isolation Hospitals.

Cases of Infectious Disease which occur in the Ironstone Area and which in the opinion of the Local M.O.H. cannot be properly isolated at home are taken over by the County Council, Dr. W. S. Campbell having been notified by the Medical Officer of Health. These cases are sent to Brumby Isolation Hospital near Scunthorpe. (Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria) and occasionally when this hospital is full to Retford Isolation Hospital, Osgodby or Scartho. Ambulances are provided by the hospital concerned.

Further hospital provision in the County of Lindsey is contemplated by the County Council.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Brumby Hospital is a brick building consisting of Administration Block, Scarlet Fever Block, Cubicle Block, Tuberculosis Block, Laundry, Garage, Mortuary, 2 Porters Lodges and accommodates 30 cases of infectious disease, as well as 14 cases of Tuberculosis. The site comprises 13 acres in all, 4 acres being reserved for future extensions of the hospital.

Open-Air School.—Delicate children with a tendency to Tuberculosis may be sent to a residential Open-air School in Cheshire. A day Open-air School is available for delicate children in Louth.

Dental Treatment.—The County Council provide dental treatment, and also artificial dentures at a low cost or free in necessitous cases.

Extra Nourishment.—Extra nourishment in the shape of milk and eggs is provided on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer to patients in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of Health.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification.—Stamped addressed post cards are supplied from the County Health Department to all practitioners for the notification of all births occurring in their practice. This post card must be dispatched within 36 hours after the birth of the child, either by the doctor or parent.

Dental Treatment.—The County Council offer dental treatment and artificial dentures at a low cost, or free in cases of extreme poverty, to nursing and expectant mothers who would otherwise be unable to afford to obtain it.

Institutional Treatment.—Abnormal maternity cases and marasmic infants may be given institutional treatment on the recommendation of the general practitioner in charge of the case. Maternity Homes have been established at Scunthorpe and Cleethorpes, and arrangements for maternity cases can also be made at Lincoln, Louth and Market Rasen. Applications for admission should in all cases be made to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Infant Welfare Centres.—These Centres have been established in the market towns, and in some of the larger villages as given overleaf, where mothers receive systematic instruction in infant management. Three Lady Doctors appointed by the County Council attend periodically at these Centres; they treat minor ailments, and advise the mothers on points of infant feeding and child care.

LINDSEY COUNTY COUNCIL.

Memorandum on Facilities for Treatment afforded by the County Council in respect of Tuberculosis, Maternity and Child Welfare, Defects in School Children, Venereal Diseases, etc.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Sanatorium Treatment is available for all persons (both adults and children) suffering from tuberculosis who are recommended to the County Council for such treatment by the Council's Chief Tuberculosis Officer. Patients may be referred for treatment in Sanatoria who suffer from—

- (a) Tuberculosis of the Lungs,
- (b) Tuberculosis of the Glands, Bones, Joints, or Skin, if there is a reasonable prospect that working capacity will be restored by such treatment.

Hospital Treatment.—The accommodation for acute or advanced cases of tuberculosis, pulmonary and otherwise, is at present limited, but an effort will be made to obtain hospital treatment for such cases if the home conditions are for any reason unsatisfactory or if there is a risk of the spread of infection.

Home Treatment.—The County Council have a supply of shelters which are sent to patients to enable them to rest and sleep in the open air. Orthopaedic appliances may be supplied in suitable cases of surgical tuberculosis.

Consultations.—The undermentioned Tuberculosis Officers, have been appointed *to assist in the diagnosis of doubtful cases* when called upon by medical practitioners:—

Name and Address of Tuberculosis Officer.	Address of Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Day held.	Hours of Attendance.
Dr. WILLIAMS, Branston Hall Sanatorium, Lincoln.	Beaumont Manor, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln.	Friday	10-30 a.m.
Dr. McCARTNEY, Gainsborough.	General Dispensary Gladstone Street, Gainsborough.	Tuesday Friday	10 a.m. 2 p.m.

Name and Address of Tuberculosis Officer.	Address of Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Day held.	Hours of Attendance.
Council Offices, Cleethorpes.	St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes.	Wednesday	2 p.m.
Dr. TYRRELL, The Cedars, Brigg.	The Cedars, Brigg. Holydyke House, Barton-on-Humber. 18, King Street, Market Rasen.	Thursday Monday	2 p.m. 2 p.m.
		Tuesday	10 a.m.
Dr. HARTSTON.	5, Home Street, Scunthorpe.	Monday Friday	2 p.m. 2 p.m.
Dr. KERRIGAN, 23, Queen Street, Louth.	32, Queen Street, Louth. 2, West End Villas, Spilsby. Rolleston House, Horncastle.	Wednesday	10 a.m.
		Monday	10 a.m.
		Thursday	10 a.m.

Consultations will always be arranged at the home of a patient at the request of a Medical Practitioner.

Examination of Sputum.—The examination of sputum is undertaken free of charge at the County Laboratory, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln. Outfits will be sent on application.

X-Ray Examination.—Arrangements can be made through the Tuberculosis Officers for the X-Ray Examination of patients.

Visitation of Notified Cases by Tuberculosis Officers.—**All notified cases will be visited by a Tuberculosis Officer, unless there is a request to the contrary.** The Tuberculosis Officer will write to the notifying Medical Practitioner informing him of the day and hour of his proposed visit. The visit is made (1) To inspect the sanitary condition of the home, so as to bring insanitary conditions to the notice of the Local Sanitary Authority through the Medical Officer of Health, (2) To consult with the patient's medical attendant as to whether any of the above-mentioned arrangements to assist in treatment are applicable to the case, (3) To examine contacts when possible.

The Insurance Committee expect the Tuberculosis Officers to exercise a general supervision over all insured persons suffering from tuberculosis. They will be visited periodically by the Health Visitors.

Tuberculosis Clinics.—Clinics have been established in the market towns (for names of towns and Tuberculosis Officers, see under Consultations above) mainly as centres for the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Facilities are provided in them to aid diagnosis and medical practitioners are invited to take advantage of these facilities. Clinics are closed during Christmas and Easter weeks.

Provision of Milk.—Milk can be obtained for the use of nursing and expectant mothers, such babies as cannot be breast fed, and children under five years of age, at Infant Welfare Centres or through Village Distributors at wholesale price or below cost price in case of necessity. Milk at a reduced rate is provided for elementary schoolchildren.

Provision of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin etc.—Diphtheria Anti-toxin is supplied by the Local Authority to Medical Practitioners in the area for use in necessitous cases. Other sera are also supplied where special reason exists if considered necessary by the Rural District Council.

Nursing Arrangements.—Nurses have been appointed to nurse, under the direction of the Medical Attendant, cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum and pneumonia following measles and whooping cough. Hospital facilities are also available through the County Health Department for these cases.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids and Defects of Vision.—Treatment for these conditions can be obtained for children under 5 years of age in the same way as for school children (see below).

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The following Consultants have been appointed by the County Council to assist Medical Practitioners in the diagnosis and treatment of puerperal pyrexia. Applications should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health when consultations are desired.

G. A. B. Walters, F.R.C.S., Northgate House, Lincoln.

Dr. Gervase C. Wells-Cole, Lincoln.

Col. L. P. Stephen, F.R.C.S., "Malwood," Abbey Park Road, Grimsby.

Dr. F. H. Rotherham, Chantry Lane, Grimsby.

Mr. W. Shepherd, Arendal House, Thorne Road, Doncaster.

H. C. Barlow, M.B., M.R.C.S., 13 Minster Yard, Lincoln.

Home Helps.—Home Helps are provided by the County Council when necessary during pregnancy of a mother where young children are concerned, and where poverty prevents assistance being obtained.

TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Arrangements are made through the various hospitals in the County, and at the Barton-on-Humber Clinic, for operative treatment in the case of children with enlarged tonsils and adenoid growths.

Defects of Vision.—Spectacles are provided at a low charge to children who come within the Education Committee's scheme after refraction by one of the Committee's Oculists. Application may be made to Dr. Campbell for free refraction in such cases.

The undermentioned Ophthalmic Specialists have been appointed by the Education Committee to assist in the diagnosis and treatment of difficult cases of visual defect or disease :—

H. Allan Briggs, M.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.O., M.S., Lincoln.

W. A. Briggs, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.O., M.S., Lincoln.

T. H. Cresswell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.(Oxon.), Lincoln.

W. Gordon Davidson, M.B., B.Ch., D.O., M.S., Grimsby.

C. F. Eminson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O., M.S., Doncaster and Scunthorpe.

H. S. Vivian, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O., M.S., Grimsby.

Dental Treatment.—The Education Committee provide dental treatment for school children.

Minor Ailments.—School Clinics for minor ailments are held in the market towns, and in some of the larger villages.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Prevention of Crippling.—Patients suffering from tuberculosis disease of the bones and joints, and infants and school children suffering from crippling defects such as rickets, infantile and other paralysis, burn contractures, club foot and other deformities will be treated under the Council's Scheme. Patients over 16 years of age not suffering from Tuberculosis are not treated under the scheme.

Mr. Edward J. Bilcliffe, F.R.C.S.E., of Lincoln, has been appointed Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Clinics have been established at:—

Cleethorpes : St. Hugh's Avenue (fourth Monday in month).

Scunthorpe : Parkinson Avenue (first and third Tuesday in month).

Louth : 32, Queen Street (third Monday in month).

Gainsborough : 1, Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street (second Tuesday in month).

Lincoln : 30 Lindum Road (Wednesdays 2-30 p.m.)

These Clinics are from 2-30—4 p.m.

Note.—The information in brackets indicates the day of attendance by Mr. Bilcliffe. The names of patients requiring orthopaedic treatment should be sent to me in order that appointments may be made.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS.

Clinic	Address	When Held
Barton-on-Humber	50, Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber	Mondays, 10 a.m.
Brigg	The Cedars, Bigby Road, Brigg	Thursdays, 10 a.m.
Cleethorpes	St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes	Wednesdays, 10 a.m.
Gainsborough	1, Popplewells Row, Bridge St., Gainsborough	Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Horncastle....	Rolleston House, Horncastle	Thursdays, 10-30 a.m.
Immingham	Parish Mission, Pelham Road, Immingham	4th Monday each month, 2 p.m.
Lincoln	30, Lindum Road, Lincoln	Fridays, 10-30 a.m.
Louth	32, Queen Street, Louth	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Market Rasen	18, King Street, Market Rasen	Tuesdays, 10-30 a.m.
Scunthorpe	Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe	Fridays, 10 a.m.
Spilsby	2, West End Villas, Spilsby	Mondays, 10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.
Skegness	Baptist Church, Lumley Road, Skegness	Fridays, 2 p.m.

RHEUMATISM AND HEART CLINIC.

Clinic	Address	When Held
Cleethorpes	St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes	3rd Wednesday each month, 2 p.m.
Scunthorpe	Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe	1st Wednesday in the month, every 2 months 2 p.m.
Gainsborough	1, Popplewells Row, Bridge St., Gainsborough	do.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Name and Situation of Centre.	How often held.	Day and Hour held.
Ashby, Men's Institute, High Street	Fortnightly	2nd & 4th Tuesday, 2-30 p.m.
Barton-on-Humber, 50, Holydyke	Fortnightly	2nd & 3rd Tuesday, 2-30 p.m.
Belton, Public Hall	Monthly	4th Friday, 2 p.m.
Burringham, Temperance Hall	Monthly	3rd Friday, 2-30 p.m.
Brigg, The Cedars, Bigby Road	Fortnightly	3rd Friday, 2-30 p.m.
Caistor, Congregational School Room	Monthly	1st Friday, 2 p.m.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue	Weekly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
East Halton, The Hut	Monthly	1st Friday, 2 p.m.
Friskney, The Vicarage	Monthly	4th Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Gainsborough, 1, Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street	Weekly	Thursday, 2-30 p.m.
Horncastle, Rolleston House	Fortnightly	1st & 3rd Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Immingham, Parish Mission, Pelham Road	Monthly	4th Monday, 2-30 p.m.
Keelby, Church Institute	Monthly	4th Monday, 3-45 p.m.
Kirton Lindsey, Church Hall	Monthly	2nd Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Laceby, Methodist Sunday School	Monthly	3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Lincoln, 30 Lindum Road	Fortnightly	1st & 3rd Friday, 2 p.m.
Louth, 32, Queen Street	Weekly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Market Rasen, 18, King Street	Fortnightly	1st & 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Saxilby, Women's Institute Hut	Monthly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Scunthorpe, { and Crosby } Parkinson Avenue	Twice weekly	Monday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m.
Skegness, Baptist Chapel	Fortnightly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Spilsby, 2, West End Villas	Monthly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Ulceby, Methodist School Room	Monthly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Waltham, Temperance Hall	Monthly	4th Friday, 10-30 a.m.
Wainfleet, Coronation Hall	Monthly	Monday, 11-30 a.m.
Winteringham, Temperance Hall	Monthly	4th Friday, 10-30 a.m.
Winterton, Temperance Hall	Fortnightly	1st & 3rd Friday

Ante Natal Clinics.

Barton-on-Humber : 50, Holydyke. Tuesday (fortnightly) 2 p.m.
 Cleethorpes : St. Hugh's Avenue, Tuesday (weekly) 9-30 a.m.
 Gainsborough : 1, Popplewell's Row. Thursday (weekly) 10 a.m.
 Scunthorpe : Parkinson Avenue. Thursday (weekly) 10 a.m.
 Scunthorpe : Maternity Home. Tuesday (fortnightly) 9-30 a.m.
 Market Rasen : 18, King Street. Wednesday (fortnightly) 1-30 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment under the Council's venereal diseases scheme is provided free of cost to the patient.

Clinics have been established, with the approval of the Minister of Health, at Lincoln, Grimsby, Scunthorpe, Cleethorpes and Gainsborough. Sessions are held on the days and hours shown below :—

Name and Situation of Clinic	Days Held	Hour
Barton-on-Humber	Tuesday (fortnightly) (for women)	2-30 p.m.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue	Thursday (for women only)	10-30 a.m.
Gainsborough, 141, Bridge Street	Monday (women)	10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Grimsby, 38, Queen Street	Wednesday (men)	6 p.m.
	Monday	Males 4-30—6-30 p.m.
		Females 2—3-30 p.m.
	Tuesday	Females 4-30—6-30 p.m.
	Wednesday	Males 4-30—6-30 p.m.
		Females 2—3-30 p.m.
	Thursday	Males 1-30—3-30 p.m.
		Females 10 a.m.—11-30 a.m.
Lincoln, Beaumont Manor, Beaumont Fee	Friday	Males 4-30—6-30 p.m.
	Monday and Thursday (women)	9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
	Monday and Thursday (men)	5 p.m.
Lincoln, 34, Newland	Tuesday (women)	9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue	Tuesday & Thursday (men)	6 p.m. & 10 a.m. respectively
	Monday (women)	9 a.m. to 12 noon
	Wednesday (women)	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Boston, London Road	Tuesday (men)	10 a.m. to 12 noon
	Wednesday (men)	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
	Tuesday (women)	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
	Wednesday (women)	10 a.m. to 12 noon

Wassermann Outfits.—Wassermann outfits may be obtained from Public Health Dept., 38, Queen Street, Grimsby, to which all specimens should be sent for examination.

Patients in poor circumstances may have their travelling expenses defrayed to the nearest clinic. In-patient hospital treatment for venereal disease can be obtained in exceptional cases.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics have been established (for addresses of Clinics, &c., see below) for the treatment of patients referred from Tuberculosis Dispensaries, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. Treatment is carried out under the supervision of the Council's Medical Staff.

Address of Clinic.	Days and Hours of Clinic.
2, Popplewell's Row, Bridge St., Gainsborough	Monday & Thursday, 10 a.m
St. Hugh's Avenue, Cleethorpes	Monday & Thursday, 10 a.m.
32, Queen Street, Louth	Tuesday, 2 p.m. & Friday, 10 a.m.
Parkinson Avenue, Scunthorpe	Monday & Thursday, 10 a.m.

COUNTY LABORATORY.

Outfits for the examination of specimens to assist in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, diphtheria and enteric fever will be supplied on application.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PATIENTS.

Except in regard to certain services, a small charge is made for treatment according to circumstances.

W. S. H. CAMPBELL,
County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department (Telephone 1210, five lines),
County Offices,
Newland, Lincoln.

Poor Law Relief (Brigg County Infirmary).

This is administered by the Public Assistance Committee of the Lindsey County Council. An Infirmary of about 80 beds is situated at 34, Wrawby Street, Brigg.

HOSPITALS FOR USE OF THE DISTRICT.

Infectious Diseases.

Osgodby Small-pox Hospital near Caistor (Small-pox only)
 Brumby Isolation Hospital near Scunthorpe.

Used for Overflow.

Lincoln City Fever Hospital
 Osgodby Fever Hospital (Caistor Rural District)
 Scartho Fever Hospital
 Retford Fever Hospital.

General Hospitals serving District.

War Memorial Hospital, Scunthorpe
 Lincoln County Hospital
 Hull Royal Infirmary
 Victoria Hospital for Children, Hull.
 Grimsby and District Hospital
 Jessop Hospital, Sheffield (Diseases of Women only)

Smallpox.

A Smallpox Hospital consisting of an Administration Block, Nurses Block, Coal-house, Wash-house, Mortuary, Disinfecting Shed and Two Hospital Blocks, each of 16 beds, this giving accommodation for 32 cases, is situated at Osgodby Moor, 2 miles from Market Rasen and 6 miles from Caistor.

This Hospital belongs to the Lincoln & Lindsey Joint Hospital Board and the Authorities are under agreement with them to share the establishment charges on a population basis and to pay the cost of maintenance of their own patients in the Hospital.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following diseases are notifiable in Glanford Brigg Rural District:—

Smallpox,	Paratyphoid Fever,
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina),	Cerebro Spinal Fever,
Chickenpox,	Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile
Puerperal Fever,	Paralysis),
Continued Fever,	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Relapsing Fever,	(Notifiable to County M.O.)
Cholera,	Acute Primary Pneumonia,
Plague,	Dysentery,
Diphtheria (including Membranous	Trench Fever,
Croup),	Malaria,
Erysipelas,	Encephalitis Lethargica,
Enteric (Typhoid Fever),	Typhus Fever.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum must be notified direct to the County	
Medical Officer as Child Welfare Authority.	

Ambulance Facilities.

A British Red Cross Ambulance is stationed at Brigg and is available for emergency calls in the Glanford Brigg Rural District.

A charge for conveyance is made in all but necessitous cases namely those which the Rural District Council on investigation consider to be in too poor circumstances to pay. Medical Practitioners using the Ambulance are requested to inform the patient or his relatives that a charge will be made for the use of the ambulance.

The County Council are now taking over existing emergency ambulance arrangements.

Precautions taken on occurrence of a case of Infectious Disease.

The case is visited by the Sanitary Inspector or Medical Officer. In the case of Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Encephalitis Lethargica, or Cerebro Spinal Fever by both officials. The Inspector renders on the day of his visit a report on the circumstances of the case and the efficiency of isolation.

A written questionnaire as to inmates of the house, source of infection, etc., is thus perused by the Medical Officer of Health at the earliest possible opportunity. The case is removed to an Isolation Hospital where considered expedient.

Where the case is isolated at home, instructions and liquid disinfectant are given to those nursing the patient and a card is left for the medical attendant to complete when disinfection may safely be carried out.

In particular cases infected bedding or mattresses are destroyed and compensation is paid after the consideration of the merits of the case by the Sanitary Committee of the Rural District Council. It is essential that no bedding should be destroyed until inspected by an official of the Council or in exceptionally urgent circumstances a qualified medical practitioner who can testify as to its condition.

Remarks on the Incidence of Infectious Disease during 1938.

Generally, 1938 was an average year for Infectious Disease. The total number of cases, 240, which includes minor illness (infectious) reported by school teachers, was higher than that of 1937 but lower than that of 1936.

The persistency of Diphtheria in the Trentside area until finally eradicated by Immunization accounted for 43 cases.

There were 33 cases of Scarlet Fever, most of it of a very mild type.

Three cases of Enteric occurred, or rather Paratyphoid Fever. The cause remained undiscovered, despite a large follow up of contacts, examinations of milk, food, water, etc. Cases had previously occurred in an adjacent district.

On the whole, the year may be regarded as a healthy period.

It is interesting to note that since the Immunizing of school children in the Burringham and Trentside Area, very few cases have occurred in that area.

**General Remarks on the Health and Welfare of
the Rural District during 1938.**

Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners and School Teachers :—

1926	....	....	207
1927	....	....	307
1928	....	....	315
1929	....	....	235
1930	....	....	301
1931	....	....	308
1932	....	....	285
1933	....	....	294
1934	....	....	203
1935	....	....	226
1936	....	....	260
1937	....	....	205
1938	....	....	240

The above figures are satisfactory in maintaining a fair average year by year in spite of the increasing population of the district and its increased area.

Analysis of Cases of certain Infectious Disease
notified in Glanford Brigg Rural District during 1938 by Medical Practitioners.

	Total	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 and over	Admitted to Hospital	Died
Scarlet Fever	33	0	0	1	1	2	13	8	5	3	0	0	0	16	0
Diphtheria	43	0	0	0	2	8	10	9	5	6	1	2	0	32	1
Pneumonia	42	4	0	3	1	1	3	5	4	7	6	4	4	0	0
Erysipelas	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	5	0	0
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varicella	22	0	2	1	1	5	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tuberculosis.

New cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 14. 2 males, 12 females.

New cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 5. 4 males, 1 female.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6. 1 male, 5 females.

Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4. 4 males, 0 females.

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths 0.

Compared with last year (1937) figures, there is a slight decrease in new cases 18 (decrease 10).

The mortality figure is 22 (similar to figure for 1936).

**Particulars of New Cases of Tuberculosis
and Mortality in Glanford Brigg Rural District
during 1938.**

Age Period	New Cases Respiratory		New Cases Other T.B.		Deaths (in district per year).			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5 years	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
5—10 years	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
10—15 years	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
15—25 years	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
25—35 years	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
35—45 years	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
45—55 years	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—70 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	12	4	1	1	5	4	0

Certain Infectious Diseases

showing Case Rate per 1,000 Population in Rural District during 1938.

	England and Wales	Glanford Brigg Rural District
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.41	1.07
Diphtheria	1.58	1.48
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.09
Puerperal Fever	14.42 per 1,000 births	7.25
Puerperal Pyrexia		
Erysipelas	0.40	0.45

Deaths from Cancer, 1938, in Rural District.

In 1933 there were 33 deaths from Cancer, 9 males and 24 females. In 1934 there were 41 deaths, 14 males and 27 females. Thus note that there was a slight increase in the deaths from this cause. There is a progressive increase in the incidence of Cancer throughout the World during recent times. The figures for Glanford Brigg Rural District for 1936 are 19 males, 22 females.

Deaths from Cancer in Glanford Brigg Rural District over a period of years.

1919	25	1926	45	1933	33
1920	14	1927	58	1934	41
1921	16	1928	26	1935	44
1922	23	1929	26	1936	41
1923	28	1930	38	1937	45
1924	38	1931	13	1938	39
1925	20	1932	42		

British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The British Empire Cancer Campaign was established in 1923 to co-ordinate all Societies making research into the cause and cure of Cancer.

In 1932 the Lincolnshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign was constituted with the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Yarborough, K.C., J.P., M.A., as president, and a Scientific Committee with R. Purves, Esq., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., as chairman. The objects of the Council were to make curative treatment for Cancer immediately available to the County of Lincolnshire by establishing a Radium and Radiological Institute at the

County Hospital, Lincoln, where Radium and deep X Ray thereby could be conducted. Radium to be also loaned thence to other hospitals in the area. The Glanford Brigg Rural Council, as other authorities in the area, were asked for a contribution towards the attainment of these objects and have made some response.

Treatment.

In connection with treatment (1) A very large number of Cancers if seen early can be cured or can be prevented from spreading by removal. (2) "Prevention is better than cure" and the effects and experience of individual treatments will give knowledge how to abate the early cures. (3) Cancer, since it is increasing, is either due to infection (microbic) which is beyond control unless the microbe is discovered, or is a result of modern environment or a consequence of some degenerative effect to which we are more exposed than formerly. It is necessary then to look more closely into the root causes of disease and control, not only the developed complaint—but also the tendency to that development, and this is what the Research Workers of the Cancer Campaign are attempting to do.

From the practical standpoint the individual should—

- (1) Seek medical advice re all growths even of the simplest nature.
- (2) Report all forms of slow healing or ulceration to his medical attendant.
- (3) Avoid excess in all directions whether physical or dietary.
- (4) Avoid any source or agent of constant irritation of a chemical or mechanical nature or else ascertain the best means of protection.
- (5) Avoid constipation and its attendant ills.
- (6) If unfortunate enough to contract Cancer seek immediate treatment by Surgery or Radium, etc., under those properly qualified to administer it.

Primary Vaccinations and Re-Vaccinations. Small-pox Preventions Regulations, 1917.

It was not necessary for any vaccinations to be done under the above regulations during 1938.

Disinfection. Cleansing of Verminous Persons.

Disinfection is carried out after every case of infectious disease. Formalin candles are used, and walls are stripped and cleansed where considered necessary. Scrubbing floors with soap and water and M.O.H. Fluid.

Bedding which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, cannot be efficiently disinfected is destroyed and its present value allowed to the owner where the Council so decides.

There is no steam disinfector for the district.

I have suggested in former reports that one should be available for a group of districts.

Some form of collection would have to be arranged.

There are no means of de-lousing or cleansing verminous persons available.

Maternal Mortality.

This is investigated and recorded by the Assistant County Medical Officer.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken by the District Council under Section 65 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken under these regulations.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was necessary under this section during the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No premises for manufacture or sale exist. No action was therefore necessary during 1938.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was necessary other than routine inspection under this act during 1938.

In one case complaint of offensive Dust and Smoke was made. On investigation, there was not sufficient evidence that such a nuisance existed as to be injurious to Public Health.

In another case complaint was made that a cement works was evolving sulphurous gases.

In the first case any nuisance existing was abated, and in the second structural alterations to the place are in hand which will improve the defect complained about.

Graded Milk.

Reports are forwarded by the County Medical Officer and County Sanitary Inspector as to the condition of samples of Graded Milk taken by their Inspectors to the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authority.

The District Sanitary Officer visits almost immediately any cowshed whence an unsatisfactory report is received.

On the whole the reports received during 1937 were good, and with the advent of Accredited Milk and the supervision of those supplying Milk to Schools, it was only necessary in a few cases to object to the source of supply.

The fact that the supply of Milk to Schools was limited to those approved by the Sanitary Authority was a considerable help to the more ready acquiescence in measures of cleanliness on the part of the proprietors of cowsheds who supplied Milk for School purposes.

There are 24 accredited Milk Producers. One of these has a Tuberculin Tested Licence.

Of 103 Milk Samples taken during the year, only 11 were considered unsatisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The provision of new building schemes with improved construction of dwellings offering modern facilities for health, fresh air and cleanliness is of little avail if a doubtful or impure water is offered to the inhabitants of such dwellings. A laid-on water supply should not be impossible however difficult the circumstances. Financial considerations are in most cases the argument used to continue using shallow wells, which can only give a curtailed and problematically satisfactory supply. A supply, moreover, easily contaminated by hostile aircraft.

A constant supply of pure water will be needed by most communities both for domestic and other uses within a reasoned number of years. Air Raid Precautions and decontamination connected therewith need clean water in quantity.

It is important that local Authorities should look ahead and legislate for the future demand which will surely come, whether the proposals seem rather difficult at present or not.

Regional Scheme.

Wressle Farm Borehole has been developed as the first source of supply and pumps the water into reservoirs at **Sawcliffe, near Roxby**; from there it will gravitate to supply Scunthorpe, Winterton and Roxby. Offsets from the Scunthorpe mains are to supply the **Trentside** area on the West and **Bottesford** and **Messingham** on the South with provision on the North side to develop to **Flixboro'**, **Burton-on-Stather**, **Alkboro'**, **West Halton**, **Whitton** and **Winteringham**.

Another rising main from Wressle Farm supplies a reservoir on the high ground **Greetwell—Raventhorpe** and thus will supply **Broughton**, **Scawby**, **Brigg Urban District**, **Wrawby** and **Barnetby** with provision for development in that area.

The Joint Regional Water Board, consisting of representatives from the districts (authorities) supplied, controls the head works. Each authority is responsible for its own water mains.

These measures constitute some attempt to ensure that the greatest good is done with the quantity of water available from underground sources in this area of the county.

Of course it must be remembered that the chief source of water is the Ponton Beds of Lincolnshire Limestone.

Scientifically and in practice, water supplies from a superficial stratum are generally of inferior quality.

The North Lindsey Water Act should result eventually in an improved supply for every village in the district.

In time it is hoped to supply all parts of the Rural District requiring water by means of this Regional Supply. At present the following parishes are supplied: Broughton, Wrawby, Barnetby, Burringham, Flixborough, Bottesford, Messingham, Gunness, Scawby, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Institutional Treatment for Mental Defectives.

None is provided by the District Council, all cases being referred to the Lindsey County Council. Good work is done in this connection by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In my opinion, however, both schools and institutions are urgently required for Mentally Defective Children in this area.

Mentally Defective Patients are sent to the Caistor Public Assistance Institution by the Lindsey County Council.

Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes.

No premises are under the control of the District Council. Those available for the district are enumerated elsewhere in this report.

Adequacy of Hospital Accommodation for Area.

Speaking generally, the accommodation is inadequate. There is a lack of sufficient accommodation for Tuberculosis. The district is well served by such hospitals as exist.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

No action was necessary during the year.

Closet Accommodation.

The water carriage system is required much more generally. For want of sewerage schemes of an adequate nature far too many pail closets still exist. Fuller information will be found in the Reports of the Sanitary Inspectors and elsewhere in this report.

Schools.

The sanitary conditions of schools in the area is on the whole good. The more modern schools are well lighted, ventilated and generally hygienic.

In certain cases the flooring material could, in my opinion, be improved upon and rendered less likely to harbour dust.

In some cases also better heating systems might be employed.

Open ditches or rubbish heaps in the neighbourhood of school playgrounds are to be deprecated as they almost invite children to scatter papers, etc.

The water supplies are fairly good, and in most cases the washing arrangements are adequate. The average school child needs frequent washing. Nail Brushes should be provided. Cloak rooms should be distinct from washing rooms and **should be well ventilated.**

Closet Accommodation.

The number of houses still containing Privy Vaults is given as 10 per cent.

The Water Closets in the district number 780.

22 Pail Closets were substituted for Privy Vaults during the year.

36 Pail Closets were repaired.

Pollutions of Rivers and Streams.

No action was taken during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Speaking generally the drainage and sewerage is fair. During 1931 an Ancholme Catchment Board was formed for action in connection with Land Drainage. Land Drainage depends on the cleanliness of certain irrigation dykes or canals. At present in the rural area sewage effluent eventually finds its way to these streams and dykes. This is so in most rural areas. As villages become more urban in character and increase in size, some form of treatment for sewage becomes necessary in the form of sprinkler and sedimentation systems, and deposit on the land of sludge. Unfortunately this is expensive. There is a need for Sewage Disposal Systems in some of the larger villages namely : (1) Burton-on-Stather, (2) Broughton, (3) Barnetby, (4) Gunness and Brumby Rural. Proper sewers and drainage systems are required in very many villages in the district.

Schemes are in hand for Gunness and Brumby Rural and Broughton.

Winterton has a fair sewerage system but has some tendency to flooding. It is certain that an improved sewerage system for Winterton must receive early attention.

Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

Under the above regulations by arrangement with the Grimsby Rural District and the Immingham Customs Authority a Mooring Station was established at North Killingholme in what are known as White Booth Roads. Dr. Elliott, of Immingham, was appointed Port Sanitary Officer. This Mooring Station is for the use of Infected Ships. It is liable to be used in cases of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus, Small-pox. It was understood, however, that Hospital accommodation for cases of these diseases was not necessarily required of the Local Authority. During 1935, on pressure from the Ministry of Health and Customs Department, the Grimsby Corporation Hospital (Isolation) at Scartho was approached and arrangements were finally made for the reception of these cases should they occur and need Hospital accommodation, with the exception of Small-pox which would be isolated at Osgodby Joint Small-pox Hospital.

Sanitary Administration (M.O.H.)

Mortuaries.

Mortuaries are required badly and should be so spaced as to serve the needs of the district. Water and light and equipment are essential.

Adequacy of arrangements for Disposal of the Dead.

New Cemeteries are required at Kirton-in-Lindsey and Hibaldstow. Cremation should be made more readily accessible than at present. At the time of going to press plans are in hand for a New Cemetery at Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Offensive Trades.

The total number of premises in the district is four, two in the East District and two in the West. They consist of Fish Manure and Fish Poultry Food Works, Cod Liver Oil Works, and Knackers Yards. There was one contravention of regulations which was remedied. Details of premises are included in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. No great complaint arose during the year.

Tents, Vans and Movable Dwellings.

The truly mobile inhabitant gives little trouble and is on the whole cleanly. The temporary building merchant and non-ratepayer should be prevented from becoming stationary and, where that is impossible, should be confined to a scheduled area some distance from a highway and large town or village and provided with field sanitary conveniences. Trouble was experienced with Vans, Huts and Sheds of an insanitary nature on Crosby Common, and in an isolated instance at Kirton-in-Lindsey. Legal action was taken.

Underground Sleeping Rooms (Housing Act, 1925).

No premises in district. No action was necessary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case occurred (was notified) during 1938.

List of Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in force in Glanford Brigg Rural District, during 1938.

Adoptive Acts.

Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890, part 3.
 Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907, section 67
 Public Health Acts, 1925 and 1930
 Part II Secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23 and 25 to 34 both inclusive.
 Part III Secs. 36, 27, 38, 40, 41, 42 and 43.
 Part IV Secs. 45 to 50 both inclusive
 Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890
 Private Street Works Act, 1892, when reqd.
North Lindsey Water Act

Bye-laws.

Scavenging and Cleansing, P.H. Act, Section 44, 1875, P.H.A.
 (Amendment) Act, Section 113
 Prevention of Nuisances, P.H. Act, 1875, Section 44
 Regulation of Common Lodging Houses } P.H. Act, 1875, Section 80
 Regulation of Offensive Trades, P.H. Act, 1875, Section 113
 New Streets and Buildings, P.H. Act, 1875, Section 169, P.H.
 (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 23
 Tents, Vans and Movable Dwellings

Nutrition.

The Local Authority (Rural District Council) has taken no action, but the County Health Authority organises advice to mothers, children and schools.

Shell-Fish Molluscan.

There are no beds or layings in the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No action was necessary during 1938.

Camping Sites.

Number occupied in Council's Area, 1938, 2. Licences issued, 1938, 1. Estimated maximum of campers in area at one time, 10—20.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

No action was taken in connection with Swimming Baths and Pools.

Organisation of First Aid and Air Raid Precautions.

In September, with the onset of the war crisis, an A.R.P. Committee was established. An Acting Chief Warden was appointed for the Glanford Brigg Rural Area. **Three Mobile Parties** were established at Kirton Lindsey, Winterton and Barrow-on-Humber with Transport to render First Aid. Equipment was supplied to these parties for training in accordance with a list drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health. Lectures were given and a training course by Dr. Tongue at Winterton, Dr. Thompson at Kirton Lindsey, and Dr. Kirke at Barrow-on-Humber. Training Manuals were purchased and issued.

Sixty-five **First Aid Parties** were established in the district, distributed as follows :—

Winterton	.... 3	Appleby	.... 1	Alkborough	.... 1
Winterringham	.... 1	Santon	.... 1	Flixborough	.... 1
Roxby	.... 1	Scawby	.... 1	Whitton	.... 1
Dragonby	.... 1	Sturton	.... 1	West Halton	.... 1
Saxby	.... 1	Scawby Brook	.... 1	Coleby	.... 1
South Ferriby	.... 2	Kirton Lindsey	.... 2	Normanby	.... 1
Horkstow	.... 1	Kirton Tunnel	.... 1	Thealby	.... 1
Bonby	.... 1	Messingham	.... 2	Ulceby	.... 1
Worlaby	.... 1	Hibaldstow	.... 1	Wooton	.... 1
Barnetby	.... 2	Redbourne	.... 1	N. Killingholme	1
New Barnetby	} 1	Manton	.... 1	S. Killingholme	1
Melton Ross		Burringham	.... 1	East Halton	.... 1
Kirmington	.... 1	Butterwick	.... 1	Thornton Curtis	1
Croxton	.... 1	Bottesford	.... 1	Barrow-on-H.	.... 2
Elsham	.... 1	Gunness	.... 1	Barrow Haven	.... 1
Wrawby	.... 1	Holme	.... 1	New Holland	.... 2
Broughton	.... 2	Burton Stather	.... 2	Goxhill	.... 2

Lectures to personnel of Aid Posts and to Wardens were given by :—

Dr. Baker, Winterton ; Dr. King, Brigg ; Dr. Holme, Brigg ; Dr. L. Baker, Winterton ; Dr. Kirke, Barton ; Dr. Gilson, Barton ; Dr. Williams, Barnetby ; Dr. Dickinson, Keadby ; Dr. Bedford, Immingham.

A provisional scheme was submitted to the County Council when they took over Air Raid Precaution work.

Glanford Brigg Rural District Council.

Report of the Chief Sanitary and Housing Inspector for 1938.

Housing.—New Houses Erected.

The total number of new dwelling houses erected during the year is as follows :—

(a) By the Council	30
(b) By private enterprise	169
Total	199

The houses erected by the Council are situated as under :—

Scawby	16
Kirton-in-Lindsey	14
Total	30

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.

The number of applications received from private enterprise for assistance under Section 3 of the above Act, at the end of the year, was 10. Every encouragement is given to owners with respect to the provision of new houses for farm workers on these lines, owing to the fact that cottages at and in connection with isolated farms are urgently needed. The circumstances cannot in many cases be suitably met by the Council erecting new houses in the built-up area of the Parish.

Slum Clearance.

The total number of unfit dwelling houses which have been dealt with during the year are as follows :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Statutory Undertaking was given	36
(b) Number of dwelling houses which have been demolished	35
(c) Number of dwelling houses which have been reconditioned	24

The total number of dwelling houses dealt with since the commencement of the campaign up to and including the end of December, 1938, is as follows :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Statutory Undertaking was given	185
(b) Number of dwelling houses which have been demolished	189
(c) Number of dwelling houses which have been reconditioned	118

New Houses Erected.

The tenants for the 16 new houses erected at Scawby were taken from two clearance areas comprising 9 houses (which have been demolished) and from individual unfit houses.

The occupants of the 10 new houses erected at Kirton-in-Lindsey were obtained from individual unfit houses.

Houses in Course of Erection but not Completed.

Houses in course of erection include the following :—

8 Houses	....	....	....	....	Appleby Lane, Broughton
10 Houses	....	....	....	....	South View, Broughton.
10 Bungalows	....	....	....	....	South View, Broughton.
4 Houses	....	....	....	....	Wressle, Broughton.
10 Houses	....	....	....	....	Main Street, Wootton

These houses are for the rehousing of families to be removed from clearance areas and in respect of which clearance orders have been made as follows :—

Broughton	....	....	....	....	3 Clearance Orders
Wootton	....	....	....	....	2 Clearance Orders

All the foregoing houses will, it is anticipated, be completed in the early part of 1939.

Schemes for the erection of additional houses are well in hand, and it is anticipated that the following schemes will be completed by the late Summer of 1939 :—

Elsham	....	....	....	....	2 Houses
Kirton-in-Lindsey	....	....	....	....	4 Houses
Whitton	....	....	....	....	4 Houses, 2 Bungalows
Winteringham	....	....	....	....	12 House, 4 Bungalows
Worlaby	....	....	....	....	8 Houses

Overcrowding.

The number of recorded cases of overcrowding in existence at the "Appointed Day," 1st January, 1937, was 168.

This number has been reduced to 77. In many cases families have been removed into houses owned by the Council, and, in others, the families—many of them farm workers—have moved to more suitable accommodation.

In other cases some of the elder members of the family have left home and consequently the houses are not now overcrowded.

Everything possible is being done to find suitable alternative accommodation for the recorded cases of overcrowding, and any new cases which arise are appropriately dealt with.

General Observations on Housing.

The intensive action taken by the Council in recent years in dealing with unfit and overcrowded houses has affected such an outstanding improvement that the higher general standard of housing conditions is apparent to the most casual observer.

What it actually means is that some 500 houses, small and dilapidated dwellings, many of them occupied by large families, have disappeared, and the families rehoused in modern houses. It means that roughly something like 2,000 men, women, and children, who formerly resided under very adverse conditions, are now residing in dwellings that have ample accommodation. The fact that it is possible to provide separate bedrooms for boys and girls reaching the age of puberty is in itself a matter of no small importance.

Whilst there are a few exceptions where families do not respond to the new conditions of improved housing, yet in a general way tribute should be paid to the great number of poor families who make such a brave show when given the opportunity of occupying a decent dwelling. It is further considered that, if the Council make a policy of making intensive use of the existing houses owned by them, that is as and when one becomes vacant accept only families from unfit or overcrowded houses, this coupled with a steady programme of erecting new houses will enable the Council to look back in a few years hence with generous pride on their accomplishment.

DETAILS OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL.

Parish	Number of Houses.
Barnetby	30
Barrow-on-Humber	26
Burringham	12
East Butterwick	26
Goxhill	16
Hibaldstow	15
Howsham	6
Kirmington	14
Kirton-in-Lindsey	76
Messingham	32
Redbourne	8
Scawby	36
South Killingholme	8
Thealby	14
Ulceby	8
Winteringham	8
Winterton	52
Wrawby	18
	<hr/>
	405
Under construction	42
	<hr/>
Total	447

Water Supplies to Council Houses.

Of the 405 houses owned by the Council, 327 are now provided with a public water supply.

The following Council Houses are provided with a water carriage system :—

Burton-on-Stather	14 Houses
East Butterwick	4 Houses
Hibaldstow	1 House
Kirton-in-Lindsey	14 Houses
Scawby	16 Houses
Winterton	52 Houses

Council Houses—Painting.

The undermentioned Council Houses were painted during the year :—

By Direct Labour.

Burton-on-Stather	14 Houses
East Butterwick	26 Houses

By Contract.

Barnetby	30 Houses
Cadney	6 Houses
Goxhill	16 Houses
Kirmington	6 Houses
South Killingholme	8 Houses
Ulceby	8 Houses
Wrawby	18 Houses

Broughton Sewers and Drains.

At the end of the year the new sewerage scheme was nearing completion and owing to the fact that practically the whole of the houses in the built up area drained in cesspools at the rear of the houses, or alternatively had no drains at all, it was necessary to provide for service connections.

With this end in view, the property owners were interviewed and prices quoted for the provision of connections from the sewer to the boundaries of the property to be served, including all road reinstatement. The Department then arranged with the Contractors for doing the work and the Lindsey County Council for road reinstatement. This entailed a very large amount of exacting work, but persuasive powers were utilised to such an extent that it was not found necessary to serve any notices for the provision of drains and drainage connections.

The Council decided that, where property owners would convert from pail closets to water closets, assistance would be given to the extent of £2 for each conversion.

The total number of pail closet conversions completed at the end of the year was 9.

It is hoped to be in a position to record in the report for next year, that the whole of the houses in the built up area in the Parish will be provided with proper drains, and that water closets have been provided in lieu of pail closets.

Broughton Sewage Disposal Works.

These Works are now nearing completion and it will be necessary for the Council to take over the supervision in the early part of next year.

One can only state that, after making an examination of the system of sewers and the Disposal Works, it is one of the most up-to-date village systems in this district.

Winterton Pail Closet Conversions.

The total number of pail closets which have been converted into water closets with financial assistance given by the Council during the year is 5.

Winterton Sewage Disposal Works.

Every effort has been made in order to assist these Disposal Works to function properly, and towards the end of the year, after a good deal of the filtering area had been dug over, the effluent was vastly improved. Some flooding occurred in different parts of the Parish during the year, and this is due in part to the large amount of surface water gaining access to the system and in some measure to the sewers being of inadequate size.

Gunness Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.

It was hoped that these proposals would have been completed during the year, but little progress has been made in this connection.

Scavenging.

The system of scavenging by direct labour continues to work satisfactorily.

Without a doubt, it is a great improvement on the Contract system. The additional cost, if any, is little in excess of contract work, whilst the work is done more satisfactorily in every way. The proposal operates for eight Parishes, using Winterton as a centre. The transport is a Bedford 50 cwt. Motor Lorry with dual purpose body. Two men collect nightsoil at night time, whilst another two men collect dry refuse in the day time. In this manner the motor vehicle is out continuously night and day, yet, in spite of working under what might be termed adverse conditions, the scheme has at all times provided for a regular service throughout the area mentioned.

Contract Scavenging.

A commencement was made to provide for contract scavenging in the following Parishes during the year :—

Worlaby, Wootton, and Thornton Curtis.

By making provision for additional Parishes to be provided for on these lines, the bulk of the Council's Area is now being provided for. The total number of Parishes provided for are :—

8 Parishes by Direct Labour.
19 Parishes by Contract.

Whilst in some areas contract work is carried on on reasonably satisfactory lines, in a general way it is not considered to be satisfactory.

Work done at a price below a reasonable basis of remuneration, and particularly work which does not allow for close supervision, is far from satisfactory.

Having all the circumstances in mind, it would appear to be distinctly advisable for the Council to consider the advisability of adopting additional schemes embodying direct labour and motor transport, in respect of all Parishes bordering on the Scunthorpe boundary. Suitable sites should be acquired for the purpose of depositing dry refuse in central positions, in order to avoid a number of small unsightly dumps.

Details of Parishes in which a Scheme for the Collection of Nightsoil and Dry Refuse is in Operation.

By direct labour :—

Alkborough, Appleby, Flixborough, West Halton, Whitton, Winteringham, Roxby, Winterton.

By contract :—

Barneby, Barrow-on-Humber (including New Holland), Bottesford, Broughton, Burringham, Burton-on-Stather, East Halton, Goxhill, Gunness, Hibaldstow, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Messingham, Scawby, South Killingholme, Thornton Curtis, Ulceby, Wootton, Worlaby, Wrawby.

Slaughterhouses.

Number of registered slaughterhouses in the District	....	....	....	19
Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses in the District	....	---	....	24
Number of Slaughtermen's Licences issued during the year	....	....	....	62
Number of visits made to Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	1,080
Contraventions of Bye-laws	....	....	....	2
Number of animals slaughtered in licensed and registered premises during the year:—				
Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
1,270	2,460	2,600	—	6,330

Unsound Food.**ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :—**

Whole carcasses	....	....	4 Cattle
Some part of carcass taken	....	....	15 Cattle
do.	do.	....	6 Sheep

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :—

7 Cows
5 Pigs

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Police Court proceedings were instituted in one case when the following charges were made against a local butcher :—

- (1) Failing to give notice of time and place where slaughtering was to take place.
- (2) Failing to produce a slaughterman's licence.
- (3) Failing to use a mechanically operated instrument for the purpose of stunning before slaughter.
- (4) Failing to give notice to the local authority that an animal had been slaughtered which was intended for human food and that the internal organs were diseased.
- (5) That certain meat was found on the premises which was intended for sale or in course of preparation for sale and was unfit for the food of man.

The defendant was fined £18, plus £5/5/- costs.

Tents, Vans, Sheds.

Vigorous action has been taken in an effort to suppress the caravan nuisance, particularly in the area known as Crosby Common in the Parish of Flixborough.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of 13 cases, under the powers contained in Section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Court ordered the abatement of the nuisance within 21 days. The Court further made an order that the vans or huts should not be re-erected or established in any part of the Council's Area or within the area of the Borough of Scunthorpe. In one instance the defendant—who it was proved had broken an order made by a Court in another Petty Sessional Division—was in addition fined £2.

The work involved in dealing with this very serious menace to health has been very considerable, but it can safely be regarded that the action taken in respect to hutments at Crosby Common has checked the establishment of other colonies of this kind elsewhere in the Council's Area.

Carbide and Petrol Licenses.

The number of licenses in force in respect of the storage of Petrol and Carbide are as follows :—

	Number of licenses.	Amount of fees paid.
Petrol	102	£69 0 0
Carbide	32	£8 5 0

In connection with new licenses and also with the renewal of existing licenses, a large number of visits have to be made in an effort to obtaining reasonably safety and the payment of the appropriate fees. The amount of the license fee varies from 5/0d. to £5/0/0 according to the amount of petrol stored.

On the supply of electricity becoming available in the district, it reduced the number of householders storing carbide for lighting purposes.

Water Supply.

The Regional Water Supply which is applicable to the greater portion of the West District and part of the East proves to be a tremendous boon to residents in the area supplied.

Extensive new building developments have taken place in the Parishes bordering on the Scunthorpe Borough boundary, and all new houses erected where the supply has been available within a reasonable distance have obtained the piped supply of water.

Appropriate action is continuously being taken where it is found that existing houses have a supply which appears to be polluted or is otherwise unsatisfactory.

Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, gives the necessary powers for enforcement of a supply of water where the existing supply is not satisfactory.

It is gratifying to note that the Water Department have in many instances, where a demand has been made both for a supply to one or more existing houses or for the provision of new houses, have extended the water service mains in order to meet the needs.

Samples of water taken from the public supply are periodically obtained and submitted for analyst's report, and in every case the reports have proved that the water supply was satisfactory.

Complaints are continually being made with respect to the inadequacy of the water supplies in the Parishes on the East side of the District and, whilst it can only be admitted that improvement is highly desirable, the question of meeting the cost is the main problem.

A scheme to supply the whole District has been prepared, and the Council are agreeable that, as soon as Exchequer Grants are available for this extension as was applicable to the first proposal, the scheme would be proceeded with.

Proposals are well in hand for an extension of the service mains, in order to supply the undermentioned Parishes :—

Winteringham, Whitton, West Halton, Appleby, Alkborough.

It is anticipated that this proposal will be completed during 1939.

The number of service connections made to the supply mains during the year represent a total of 188 houses. (This information is supplied through the courtesy of Mr. H. Laughton, Water Inspector.)

Industrial Developments.

During the year the new Cement Works at South Ferriby have been completed and commenced operating.

Extensive work is going on at Flixborough Stather in the Parish of Flixborough, in the erection of a Factory by the Nitrogen Fertilizers Ltd. The Works cover a very considerable area, and, whilst such Works are not yet completed, there are indications that, in order to provide new housing accommodation for workers likely to be employed at the Factory, there is a likelihood of considerable new housing development to meet these needs.

A new aerodrome is in course of erection at Kirton-in-Lindsey, and on completion will be an added liability as to the public services, as the personnel is likely to increase the standing population of the Parish by at least 25%.

From time to time complaints have been received relative to the emission of sulphurous gases from Cement Works and also a Sintering Plant at Gunness.

This matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Health (Alkali, etc. Inspector), and every effort is being made to restrict the volume of gases emitted and also to curtail the emission of dust from such premises.

New housing development is proceeding fairly rapidly at Bottesford, Flixborough, Burton-on-Stather, Scawby, and Broughton.

Infectious Diseases.

Prompt action is taken on the occasion of an outbreak of Infectious Disease.

Detailed reports on the circumstances are obtained and submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

Disinfection of the rooms, on the rooms becoming vacated, either by recovery of the patient if nursed at home, or alternatively when the patient is removed to Isolation Hospital.

Bed Bugs.

No cases have been observed in which houses or furniture have been infested with bed bugs. In the demolition of old unfit dwelling houses, investigation has been made, but in no instances was there any evidence of the presence of bed bugs.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

As much time as possible has been devoted to inspection of cowsheds and dairies, and efforts have been made towards carrying out improvements in not only provision of more suitable buildings but also in adopting improved methods of clean milk production.

Details of the visits, etc., are recorded elsewhere in this report, but the fact that the number of cowsheds in existence in this Council's Area is 425, convinces one that it is an impossibility to endeavour to concentrate on this number of Grade "A" producers.

What is being done is in the way of endeavouring to induce some of the larger producers to become accredited producers. In this connection the owners are advised as to the best means to adopt towards this end, and it is heartening to find that in a general way there is a decided improvement, and one does find to-day a lesser percentage of what might be termed hopeless producers. In connection with the accredited producers, one cannot but recognize the valuable assistance given by the County Sanitary Inspector.

The number of accredited producers at the end of the year was 24; one of which also had a Tuberculin Tested Licence.

During the year 103 samples of milk were taken periodically from the 24 accredited producers by the County Sanitary Inspector, and of this number only 11 were considered to be unsatisfactory.

The Shops Act 1912-1934.

Steps are being taken to obtain a card index record of the shops in the Council's Area, but, owing to shortage of staff and other important work, the progress made is not what might be reasonably expected.

Air Raid Precautions.

Much has been done in the varying phases of the work in connection with Air Raid Precautions.

General assistance has been given to the local and County Committees in connection with Decontamination Centres, Emergency Fire Services, Evacuation, First Aid Parties, and in many other directions.

No effort is being made to give full details of the work involved in lending support to work under the above head, but it can be said that it is sufficient to in some measure upset routine work. In view of this work being work of national importance, this action appears to be fully justified.

Office Routine.

So far, this Report deals mainly with what might be termed "Outside Work," an it must be borne in mind that any development outside has the effect of much increased clerical work.

Every written complaint is acknowledged, and every reasonable request from the general body of the public is given consideration according to its merits.

Applications in respect of the "Overcrowding" Section of the Public Health Act are numerous, and in many respects it is most gratifying to find that the Public Health Service of the Council is taken advantage of much more than formerly was the case. During recent years, public opinion has been focussed on housing, and this brings in its train more complaints of bad housing conditions.

The keeping of Registers, preparation of Licences, Certificates, and Vouchers, etc., are all essentials in proper administration of the Department, and gradually such registers and records are being placed on a vastly improved basis than was formerly the case.

The circulation of reports to members of the various Committees—which goes far towards reducing the time taken at meetings—is a matter entailing much detail work in their preparation.

Generally, the residents in the District seem to expect urban conditions, and it is gratifying to find that in many respects the shortcoming are not appreciably noticeable.

It seems with the development of time that authorities are becoming more closely allied to one another, and this is particularly noticeable in the relationship between this Authority and the Council County.

It is pleasing to record that, it has been found that the Officers of the latter body are at all times ready and willing to co-operate with the Department in their many and varied activities.

Drawing and tracing work now involves much time in the preparation of tracings for the District Valuer in the acquisition of housing sites, redemption of tithes, lay-out plans of housing sites, etc.

This all goes to prove that the work of a Public Health Department is something much more than it was formerly considered to be, i.e., the detection and suppression of bad smells.

Conclusion.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, my grateful thanks are due for generous support given to the Department in all its varied activities.

My indebtedness is due also to other Officers of the Council for continued co-operation, and finally, to all members of the Staff for their loyalty and combined effort towards effective administration.

(Signed) GEORGE W. FOSTER,
Chief Sanitary and Housing Inspector

18th July, 1939.

Report of Work done by the Public Health Department for the year 1938.

Dwellingshouses.

Total number of new houses erected during the year	199
(I.) By the Local Authority	30
(II.) By other Local Authorities	—
(III.) By other bodies or persons	169
1. Inspection of Dwellingshouses During the year—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellingshouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	400
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	410
(2) (a) Number of dwellingshouses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	200
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	275
(3) Number of dwellingshouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	68
(4) Number of dwellingshouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	150
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—	
Number of Defective Dwellingshouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	54
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwellingshouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwellingshouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	—
(a) by owners	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwellingshouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	260
(2) Number of dwellingshouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	220
(a) by owners	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwellingshouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	35
(2) Number of Dwellingshouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	36
(3) Number of Dwellingshouses subject to undertakings	—

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	36
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

A. (I) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	80
(II) Number of families dwelling therein	80
(III) Number of persons dwelling therein	500
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	0
C. (I) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8
(II) Number of persons concerned in such cases	40
D. Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved	0

Common Lodging Houses.

No. registered under by-laws	—
No. of inspections made	—
No. of contraventions of by-laws	—
No. of contraventions remedied	—

Canal Boats used as Dwellinghouses.

No. registered under Acts	—
No. of inspections	6
No. of contraventions of regulations	—
No. of contraventions remedied	—

Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, &c.

No. inspected during year	35
No. of nuisances therefrom abated	30
No. removed from district or demolished	19

Bakehouses.

No. in district	11
No. of underground bakehouses	—
No. of Inspections	57
Contraventions of Factory Acts	—
Defects remedied	6

Slaughterhouses.

No. on register	43
No. of Inspections	1,080
Contraventions of by-laws	2
Defects remedied	2

Cowsheds.

No. on register	425
No. of Inspections	815
Contraventions of regulations	33
Contraventions remedied	17
No. of milch cows in district	1,400

Dairies and Milk Shops.

No. on register	....	....	....	....	....	4
No. of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	24
Contraventions of regulations	....	....	....	....	....	—
Contraventions remedied	....	....	....	....	....	—
Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year	....	....	....	....	....	—

Unsound Food.—Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed (estimated)	1,270	—	—	2,460	2,600
Number inspected	760	—	—	1,230	1,350
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	4	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	—	—	6	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	2	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	5	—	—	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—

Offensive Trades.

No. of premises in district	....	....	....	....	....	5
No of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	12
Contraventions of by-laws	....	....	....	....	....	—
Contraventions remedied	....	....	....	....	....	—

Shops Act, 1934.

Number of Shops inspected	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Additional heating or ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	—
Additional sanitary conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	—

Water Supply.

Wells or Boreholes—New sunk	....	....	....	....	....	6
Cleansed, repaired	....	....	....	....	....	—
Closed as polluted	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Public Supply—Area Supplied : Burton-on-Stather, Flixborough, Gunness, Burringham, East Butterwick, Bottesford, Messingham, Broughton, Scawby, Wrawby, Redbourne, Hibaldstow, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Barnetby.						
Percentage of houses supplied	....	....	....	....	....	50%
New Cisterns provided	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Number of samples obtained for analysis	....	....	....	....	....	16
(a) from wells	....	....	....	....	....	9
(b) from public supply	....	....	....	....	....	7
Any insufficiency and where Parishes not included in area supplied with a Public Supply.						

Closets.

No. of houses with privy vaults in district	150
No. of houses with pail closets in district	4,450
No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults	34
No. of pail closets repaired	236
No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles	48
No. of houses with water-closets in district	828
No. of water-closets repaired	20

Drains.

Drains examined, tested, exposed, &c.	641
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c.	15
Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, &c.	1
New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed	58
Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	—
Drains reconstructed	116

Sewers.

New lengths of sewer laid	4
Messingham, Scawby, Broughton, Burton Stather.	

Tanks, Filter Beds, &c.

Alterations to sewage disposal works	1
Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells	1

Cesspools.

Cesspools rendered impervious	—
Cesspools emptied, cleansed, &c.	73
Cesspools abolished	64

Disinfection.

Rooms disinfected	78
(a) ordinary infectious disease	78
(b) tuberculosis	—
Rooms stripped and cleansed	—
Articles disinfected or destroyed	—
(a) ordinary infectious disease	—
(b) tuberculosis	—

House Refuse.

No. of covered ashpits	35%
No. of uncovered ashpits	25%
No. of bins substituted for ashpits	65
No. of houses using bins	40%
Is refuse removed by householders or by public scavenger ?	See below
How frequently is refuse removed from each house ?	H.R. 14 days. P.C. 7 days
No. of complaints of non-removal	37
Method of final disposal	On agricultural land and tips
Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory ?	No

Nuisances.

Total number of Nuisances during year :—

(1)	Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	....	1,650
(2)	Reported to Council	Statutory notice issued	.... 24
		Statutory notice not issued —

Details of Nuisances Abated.

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Overcrowding	16	—
Smoke	7	—
Accumulation of refuse	14	—
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	79	—
Foul pigs and other animals	33	—
Dampness	7	—
Yards re-paved or repaired	42	—
Other nuisances	133	—

Any Assistants ? Two Inspectors.

A Public Scavenger has been appointed in the following Parishes :—Barnetby, Barrow-on-Humber, Bottesford, Broughton, Burringham, Burton Stather, East Halton, Goxhill, Gunness, Hibaldstow, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Messingham, New Holland, Scawby, South Killingholme, Thornton Curtis, Ulceby, Wootton, Worlaby and Wrawby.

The Council also do the scavenging of the following Parishes, by Direct Labour :—Winterton, Winteringham, Appleby, Roxby, Flixborough, Whitton, Alkborough and West Halton.

(Signed) GEORGE W. FOSTER,
Chief Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	4	4	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	16	2	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	50	4	—
Total	70	10	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

Particulars	Found	Number of Defects Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of prosecutions
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	12	12	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—

Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—

Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	17	17	—	—

Causes of Death in Glanford Brigg Rural District, 1938.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Cancer....	19	20
Syphilis	1	0
Liver Disease	0	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	5
Other forms Tuberculosis	3	1
Influenza	5	4
Whooping Cough	1	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Digestive disease	4	6
Appendicitis	1	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0
Peptic (Gastric) Ulcer	1	0
Pneumonia	9	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	0	0
Bronchitis	5	6
Heart Disease....	36	39
Other Circulatory Diseases	12	10
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	14
Diabetes	3	4
Diarrhoea (over 2 years)	0	0
Other defined diseases	16	12
Suicide	2	0
Other Violence	10	5
Senility	6	12
Premature Birth (Debility)	10	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5	7
Measles	0	0
Diphtheria	1	0
General Paralysis, Tabes, etc.	0	0
Aneurysm	1	0
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal Diseases	0	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0

